

SRM, ..

Safety rings, p. 520

GEORGI A. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EAI) LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

STOUD, Zdenek, inz.

Standardization of transmission chains and chain wheels at the
International Organization for Standardization. Normalizace II
no.6:189-191 Je '63.

1. Úrad pro normalizaci a měření, Praha.

STOUD, Zdenek

New system of measures. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.7:216-221 J1'63.

1. Urad pro normalizaciu a meranie, Praha.

STOUD, Zdenek, inz.

Quantities, units, and symbols in thermodynamics. Normalizace
11 no.8:238-239 Ag '63.

1. Urad pro normalizaci a mereni, Praha.

9. 5100(1043, 1116)

2000
Z/033/61/022/012/003/009
5291/2306

AUTHORS: Ilberg, Vladimir, Engineer, and Štourač, Ladislav,
Engineer, Candidate of Sciences

TITLE: The influence of thermoelectric cooling on the value
of the residual current of the collector and the power
of germanium junction transistors

PERIODICAL: Slatoproudý obzor, v. 22, no. 12, 1961, 725-728

TEXT: The article discusses the influence of thermoelectric cool-
ing by a semiconductor cooling element working on the principle of
the Peltier effect and its influence upon the collector reverse
current I_{k0} and on the collector loss P_k in 200 mW germanium junc-
tion transistors. Methods for improving the functional transistor
parameters by thermoelectric cooling are discussed in several So-
viet papers and are also the subject of two Czech patents granted
to the authors of this article. The influences of thermoelectric
cooling upon static parameters of Soviet p-n-p P25 germanium junc-
tion 14:

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Z/032/01/002/012/003/003
D211/D305

The influence of thermoelectric ...

Transistors were investigated and cooling elements used in the tests consisted of n and p type semiconductor materials based on the systems Bi-Te-Se and Bi-Te-Sb. Utilization of the cooling element with an input of 2 W permitted considerable reduction of I_{k0} under normal operational conditions, i.e. at room temperature ($P_k < P_{kmax}$) and a four- to fivefold increase of the permissible collector loss at ambient temperatures of 25 - 60°C, while retaining the nominal value of I_{k0} . Use of this method can also be advantageous to the function of the other semiconductor elements and parts, whose working points and operation are adversely affected by heat. Thermoelectric cooling of transistors requires considerable currents (10 to 20 A) at low voltage which makes this method suitable for cooling under special conditions, where the overall efficiency is not of importance and where a suitable source of dc current is available to feed the cooling element, e.g. a storage battery. The efficiency may considerably be increased and cooling automatically controlled when the cooling element is connected in

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The influence of thermoelectric ...

series to the source of collector voltage of the power transistor, or in series to the power rectifier. Thermoelectric cooling of transistors will gain in importance when new thermoelectric materials for cooling elements and thermoelectric generators are introduced. By combining three such elements, a temperature of -100°C can be reached. There are 6 figures and 21 references: 12 Soviet-Union and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: J. S. Saby: Fused impurity P-N junction on transistors. Proc. IRE 40 (1952), no. 11, p. 558; J. A. Morton: Present status of transistor developments. Proc. IRE 40 (1952), no. 11, p. 1314; W. W. Gärtner: Temperature dependence of junction transistor parameters. Proc. IRE 45 (1957), no. 5, p. 662; L. D. Armstrong, D. A. Jenny: Behavior of germanium junction transistors at elevated temperatures and power-transistors design. Proc. IRE 52 (1959), no. 3, p. 527.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav radiotechniky a elektroniky ČSAV, Praha (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Czechoslovak AS, Prague) (V. Ilberg); Ústav technické

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The influence of thermoelectric ...

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fyziky, ČSAV, Praha (Institute of Physical Technolo-
gy, Czechoslovak AS, Prague) (L. Štourač)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961

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 ✓ The semiconducting compound SiTe, Karel Šmiral,
Ladislav Štejnkal, and Jan Řehm, Czechoslov. J. Phys., 7,
120-219, 1957 (in German). It had been found previously
 that the tellurides of Pb and of Sn crystallize in the rho-
 metric (cubic) system and have a NaCl lattice. It was found
 also that Pb, Sn, and Ge each form only a single mono-
 telluride (PbTe, SnTe, GeTe), but that Si forms not only the
 monotelluride, but also the ditelluride. The phys. proper-
 ties of the previously described SiTe are: It m. at 598° ± 4°.
 Its crystal lattice is not of the NaCl type. Its d. is 3.91.
 It is a semiconductor, with an sv. cond. of 5×10^{-12} ohm⁻¹
 cm.⁻¹. The curve for the temp. dependence of the cond.
 shows a break at room temp. Its thermal cond. is $1.5 \times$
 10^{-2} cal./degree cm. sec.

V. H. Gottschalk

Semiconductors in modern electrotechnique. p.315.
(Technická Praca, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

50: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) 15. Vol. 4, No. 6, Sept. 1957. Incl.

... , L.; ... , J; ... , A.

SiTe semiconductors. p. 107. (Ceskoslovensky Casopis Pro Fysiku. Vestnik. Vol. 7, no. 1, 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEL) LC, vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

STOURAC, L.

TECHNOLOGY

ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBRZOR.

STOURACE, L. Indium antimonide as a material for the manufacture of probes used in the measurements of magnetic fields by means of the Hall effect. p. 627

Vol. 47, no. 12, Aug. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

Distr: 4E1x(g)/4E2d(b) 2 cys

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Influence of aging on the change in electrical properties of semiconducting $\text{Bi-Te-Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ systems. Ladislav Stoural (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). Czechoslov. J. Phys. 6: 717-20(1959)(in Russian).—The author describes the effect of aging observed on the semiconducting system $\text{Bi-Te-Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$. The change in elec. cond. and thermoelec. force, which takes place during aging, is caused by the change in concn. of free electrons. The influence of this process on the efficiency of equipment employing the Peltier effect is analysed.

A. Krembeller

alt

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1-JAN(MAY)
1-RDW
3

STO PAK, L.; SWIRCUS, K.

Cooling couples for direct energy conversion based upon semiconductive systems.
p. 210

ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství a Československé
vědecká technická společnost pro elektrotechniku při Československé akademii
věd) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 48, No. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAI), LV, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
Encl.

Z/002/60/000/005/002/006
A205/A126

AUTHOR: Štourač, Ladislav, Candidate of Science

TITLE: International Conference on Semiconductor Physics in Prague

PERIODICAL: Věstník Československé akademie věd, no. 5, 1960, 516 - 522

TEXT: Mezinárodní konference o fyzice polovodičů (International Conference on Semiconductor Physics) was convened in Prague on August 29 - September 2, 1960, at the Československá akademie věd (Czechoslovak Academy of Science), with the consent of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Physics (IUPAP) and the assistance of the ČSSR Government and the UNESCO. The conference was attended by 168 Czechoslovak and 593 foreign delegates from a total of 26 countries; 278 reports were included in the agenda, but could not all be delivered. The 22 main reports on the present state of research into basic problems of semiconductor physics will be published in the Report of the Conference. The conference opened with a plenary session at the Dům umělců (House of Artists) with an address by Minister Z. Nejedlý, Academician and President of the ČSAV (Czechoslovak Academy of Science) and 2 introductory reports. Academician A. P. Ioffe (USSR) read a

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paper on new ways in semiconductor research. Dr. W. Shockley (USA), Bearer of the Nobel Prize, reported on his research on properties of p-n junctions. Other reports were delivered in 21 sections (A - W), 5 of which were organized as discussion groups. Semiconductor band structures were dealt with in section (B). F. Herman (USA) reported on application of computers in calculation of semiconductor parameters. W. Kohn (USA) reported on the present knowledge of semiconductor band structure and on theoretical data processing. S. V. Vonsovskiy and G. G. Taluc (USSR) reported on a more accurate multi-electron theory. J. G. Phillips reported on wider application of the method to study electron-structures of solid bodies, which was primarily developed and applied by E. Antončík of the ÚTF ČSAV (Institute of Technical Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Science). Transport phenomena, dissipation processes, fast electrons, galvanomagnetic and other phenomena of semiconductors were dealt with in sections (C, D and E). C. Herring (USA) reported on the progress in semiconductor transport-effect theory. Reports on the mechanism of interaction between free current carriers and acoustic and optical phonons in semiconductors with homeopolar and heteropolar binding were delivered by G. Whitfield (USA), W. Klose (GDR) and

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I. M. Tsidilkovskiy (USSR). T. P. McLean and E. G. S. Paige (England) reported on interaction between both current carrier types in germanium. B. M. Vul, E. I. Zavaritskaya and V. A. Chuyenkov (USSR) reported on electrical conductivity of semiconductors in strong electric fields. A. L. McWhorter, R. H. Rediker (USA), J. C. Sohm (France) and G. Lautz (FRG) reported on impulse ionization of germanium and silicon. W. Sasaki (Japan), W. P. Wei and W. F. Love (USA) reported on new magneto-resistance phenomena. R. J. Sladek, R. W. Keyes (USA) and others reported on galvanomagnetic phenomena in semiconductor materials. D. L. Dexter (USA) reported on the theory of excess electron-carrier pairs and holes originating in semiconductors. Various transport-phenomena were dealt with in section (F). R. N. Hall (USA) reported on the application of the tunnel phenomenon in the study of transport phenomena. W. Shockley and K. Hubner (USA) reported on the discovery of the tunnel effect and P. Aigrain (France) reported on the helicon theory. Volume recombination in semiconductors was dealt with in section (G). S. G. Kalashinkov (USSR) reported on research conducted at Soviet laboratories on recombination and impurities of germanium and silicon. Optical properties of semiconductors were dealt with in two sessions of section (I). B. Lax (USA) reported on the significance of magnetic fields, low temperatures and

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the entire electromagnetic spectrum on semiconductor research. J. Tauc and A. Abrahám of the ÚTF ČSAV (ČSSR) reported on the dependence of reflection spectra on the composition of solid-solution Ge-Si systems and some semiconducting compounds of the $AIIBV$ type. F. Lukeš and E. Schmidt (ČSSR) reported on the dependence of optical constants of germanium on temperature. Phenomena, connected with the origin of "excitons" (term introduced by Soviet physicist Ja. I. Frenkel) in ion crystals and semiconductors were dealt with in section (K). E. P. Gross (USSR) reported on optical and magneto-optical phenomena and their application in studies of the band structure of semiconductors and excited states. J. R. Haynes, M. Lax, W. F. Flood (USA), C. Benoit and O. Parodi (France) reported on the influence of "excitons" on current-carrier recombination in germanium and silicon. J. Pastrňák of the FÚ ČSAV (Physical Institute Czechoslovak Academy of Science) reported on optical properties of copper-oxide. Photoconductivity of semiconductors was dealt with in section (L). R. A. Smith and A. Rose (USA) reported on the contribution of photoconductivity to the knowledge of basic semiconductor properties. J. Shwiderski (Warsaw) reported on further development of inhomogeneity investigation of semiconductor crystals with the aid of the

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photovoltaic effect, which was discovered by J. Tauc and Z. Trousil of the
ÚTF ČSAV. Physics of surface effects were dealt with in section (M). M.
Lax (USA) reported on the present knowledge of semiconductor-surface effects.
E. Antoš, J. Koutecký and M. Tomášek (ČSSR) reported on the basic theory
of semiconductor-surface electron structure. J. A. Dillon jr. and R. M.
Oman (USA) reported on tests to prepare an entirely pure germanium surface.
A. V. Ryzhanov (USSR), A. Many (University of Jerusalem) and others reported
on studies of germanium-surface states. Resonance of semiconductors was
dealt with in section (N), the pertinent paper was read by G. Feher (USA).
Thermal and thermoelectrical properties of semiconductors were dealt with
in section (O). Academician Ioffe (USSR) reported on electrical and thermal
properties of semiconductors which are not yet fully illuminated. (Ioffe
heads a school at the Semiconductor Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sci-
ence in Leningrad). Problems of ion crystals were dealt with in section
(P). W. Känzig (USA) reported on the present state of color-center models
in alkali-metal halogenides, established by paramagnetic resonance. S. I.
Pekar (USSR) compared calculated and test-values of parameters, character-
istic for absorption and emission bands of alkali-metal halogenides. A.
Bohun and others, of the ÚTF ČSAV reported on tests, made at the ÚTF to

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study physical phenomena of NaCl crystals with cadmium admixtures. K. Vacek of the Charles University in Prague reported on the theory of luminescence in silver halogenides. General problems of semiconductor physics were dealt with in section (Q). G. Busch (Switzerland) reported on magnetic properties of Ge and Si solid solutions. K. W. Böer (GDR) reported on recently observed inhomogeneities in semiconductors and insulators. L. V. Keldysh, V. S. Vavilov and K. I. Britsin (USSR) reported on the investigation of electrical-field distribution and currents in semiconductors with the aid of the electrooptical effect. Semi-conducting compounds were dealt with in section (R). C. G. B. Garrett (USA) reported on the present state of studies on organic semiconductors. P. J. Morin (USA) reported on properties of compounds containing transition metals. G. H. Jonker (Netherlands) and H. P. R. Frederik (USA) reported on related problems. V. P. Zhuze and other Soviet physicists reported on properties of materials which have a missing atom in the grid-structure of the semiconductor. H. Welker (FRG) reported on complex semiconductor systems with covalent binding. Further reports were made by K. B. Tolpyg of Kiev, W. B. Pearson (Canada) and J. P. Suehe (France). The discussion in section (S) was opened by D. N. Nas-

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ledov (USSR) who read a paper on present state of research into semiconductor compounds of the $A^{III}B^V$ type, such as indium antimonide, indium arsenide, gallium arsenide, etc. Properties of elements tellurium and selenium were dealt with by section (T). Reports were delivered by J. S. Blakemore (USA), F. T. Hedcock (Canada), and F. Eckart (GDR). V. Prosser (CSSR) reported on the dependence of band structure on optical and photoelectrical properties of selenium. Discussions in section (U) were opened by a report of K. Rodot (Paris) on the present knowledge of semiconducting heavy-element tellurides and selenides and their solid solutions. This report was supplemented by papers of K. Šmirous and L. Štourač of the ÚTF ČSAV. Mrs. H. Rodot (France) reported on new systems, suitable for direct energy conversion, on properties of antimony and silver tellurides, etc. Discussions in section (V) were opened with a report by W. W. Piper (USA) on semiconducting cadmium and zinc sulfides. Discussions in section (W) were opened with a report by E. Justi (FRG) on semiconductors ZnSb and CdSb, who also acknowledged the two papers in this field, compiled by the ÚTF ČSAV. The closing plenary meeting was held on September 2, 1960. J. Tauc evaluated in his summary report the contributions made at the conference, and mentioned the progress made since the last conference held in Rochester, USA. The significance of basic physical research into semiconductors was emphasized by J. Bardeen (USA) and B. M. Vul (USSR).

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S/194/62/000/011/037/062

D295/DJ08

AUTHORS: Ilberg, Vladimir and Stourač, Ladislav

TITLE: A semiconductor device with a p-n junction cooled by a Peltier cell

PERIODICAL: Referativny Zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1962, 13, abstract 11-4-26 1 (Czech. pat., cl. 25g, 11/02, no. 96856, October 15, 1960)

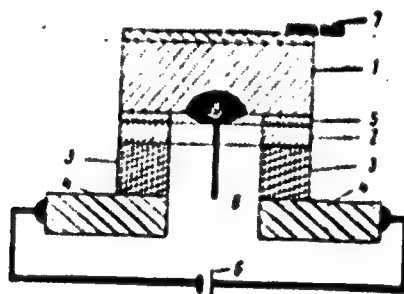
ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for combining a semiconductor device with a Peltier-cell cooler, in such a manner that the Peltier cell is in direct contact with the device to be cooled. When both devices are mounted in a single capsule, an insulating layer is usually placed between them which prevents the possibility of electric coupling. This, however, is accompanied by a lowering of the efficiency of the cooling device, since there is a considerable temperature drop across the insulating layer. The construction suggested removes this shortcoming. A schematic of a diode with Peltier cooling is shown in the figure, where: 1 is the diode, 2 are the stubs

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A semiconductor device ...

S/194/02/000/011/037/062
D295/D308

of the Peltier cell, 2 is the metal slab connecting them (the cold junction), 3 is a steel slab (the hot junction), 5 is solder, 6 is a battery, and 7 and 8 are the diode terminals. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /



Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/003/043/066
D201/D301

AUTHORS: Ilberg, Vladimir and Stourac, Ladislav

TITLE: A p-n junction semiconductor device cooled by a Pelletier effect element

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1962, abstract 3-4-55k (Czechoslovakian patent cl. 21 G, 11/02, no. 96896, 19.10.60)

TEXT: In order to decrease the dependence of a semiconductor device (SD) parameters on temperature, it is suggested designing it with a permanent mechanical connection with a Pelletier effect (PE) element, which would ensure good thermal conduction. The principle of the invention lies in the fact that the SD is connected in series with PE so that all the operating current is passed through PE, forming at the junction of the two devices a barrier layer junction. It pays to have a separate supply for the PE, the output power of which is controlled by operating current of a junction diode. The construction of a PE coded junction diode, photodiode, transis-

Card 1/2

A p-n junction ...

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D201/D301

tor and of a phototransistor is given. The construction is suitable
for mass-production. /-Abstractor's note: Complete translation._/

Card

STOURAC, L.

Conference on Thermoelectricity in Durham. Cs cas fys 12 no.1:
89-90 '62.

1. Ustav technické fyziky, Československá akademie věd, Praha.

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STOURAC, L., ina., C.Sc.

A scientific conference on Hall generators and their use. Slaboproudy
obzor 24 no.2:119-120 F '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP3003616

Z/0055/63/013/005/0350/0357

AUTHOR: Smirous, K.(Deceased); Hrubby, A.; Stourac, L.

TITLE: The influence of impurities on the electric and thermoelectric properties of cadmium antimonide single crystals

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskii zhurnal, v. 13, no. 5, 1963, 350-357

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium antimonide electric properties, cadmium antimonide thermoelectric properties, p type cadmium antimonide, n type cadmium antimonide, cadmium antimonide

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the influence of impurities in CdSb single crystals, a study was made of electric and thermoelectric properties of high-purity CdSb single crystals doped with Cu, Ag, In, Ga, Ge, Sn, Pb, Se, and Te. It was proved that the n-type conductivity is caused by the presence of electrically active impurities. Cu, Ag, Ge, Sn, and Pb impurities in CdSb single crystals behave as acceptors and In, Ga, and Te, as donors (the behavior of Se could not

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003616

be uniquely determined). A schematic model for the substitution of impurity atoms in the CdSb lattice is proposed. The study of carrier concentrations indicates that the first and fourth group elements replace the Cd atoms, and those of the fourth and sixth groups replace the Sb atoms. The temperature dependence of the mobility of current carriers in the impurity region was determined to be proportional to $T^{-1.34}$ for electrons and to $T^{-1.25}$ for holes. It was verified that for lightly and heavily doped samples the electron mobility is smaller than the hole mobility. The density effective masses of electrons and holes were also determined. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav fyziky pevných látek CSAV, Prague (Institute of Solid-State Physics CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 13Apr62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 022

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018176

Z/0055/64/014/002/0130/0136

AUTHOR: Hraby, A.; Stourac, L.

TITLE: Electrical properties of CdSb single crystals doped with silver

SOURCE: Chekhosl. fiz. zhurnal, v. 14, no. 2, 1964, 130-136

TOPIC TAGS: electric property, CdSb single crystal, silver dope, electric conductivity, Hall effect, thermoelectric force, reciprocal temperature, extrinsic conduction, lattice mobility, hole, ionized acceptor, impurity center

ABSTRACT: An earlier paper (Czech. J. Phys., 133, 1963) studied the properties of CdSb single crystals doped with elements of the first group of the periodic system. The present studies the electric and thermoelectric properties of CdSb single crystals weakly and heavily doped with silver, and gives measurements of the electrical conductivity, the Hall effect and the thermoelectric force of CdSb samples oriented along the crystallographic axis b with various concentrations of silver in three sets of graphs as a function of the reciprocal temperature. In extrinsic conduction, the temperature dependence of the lattice mobility of the holes was found to have the form T^{-2} in this direction. The paper discusses the

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effect of the scattering of holes on ionized acceptors upon the temperature dependence of the mobility, and calculates the effective masses of holes in extrinsic conduction, finding that they increase as a function of the content of impurity centers: $m_h = (0.3 \text{ to } 0.65)m_0$ for $N_A = 4 \times 10^{15} \text{ to } 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Original has 1 table, 5 graphs and 10 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Solid State Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

A. KAC, Indislay

Multilateral cooperation in semiconductor physics. Vestnik
OSAY 73 no. 1: 94-98, 1973.

100-100000

Dependence of Hall constant of p-type osmium arizoxide on magnetic field. Czechosl fiz zhurnal 15 no 2:140-142 '64.

1. Institute of Solid State Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6, Sukrovarnicka 19. Submitted November 4, 1964.

1. 11-75-66 INT(1)/ENP(b) INF(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5006839

CZ /0055/65/015/002/0140/0142 63
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AUTHOR: Stourac, L.

TITLE: The Hall constant in p-type cadmium antimonide as a function of the magnetic field

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 2, 1965, 140-142

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, Hall constant, Hall mobility, phonon, semiconductor band structure

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the Hall constant on the change in the ratio of Hall and drift mobilities claimed in previous studies was not observed. CdSb crystals prepared by the modified Czochralski method were used. The two single crystals had hole concentrations of 5×10^{15} and $2.5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ respectively. Magnetic fields were varied from 400 to 8000 G at temperatures of 80 and 300°C on samples oriented by the x-ray method. The results show that the Hall constant in the whole range of measurement under these conditions is independent of magnetic field in both the b and c crystallographic directions. This is explained by assuming only one type of hole. It agrees with the theoretical work of Frei and with the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006839

conclusions of Pilat. In contrast to the findings of Tovstjuk the ratio of the Hall and drift mobilities of holes up to concentrations of 10^{17} cm^{-3} can be regarded as independent of magnetic field. This agrees with the assumption that hole scattering at these concentrations occurs primarily on acoustic phonons. "The author thanks ^{44, 55} A. Hruby, C.Sc., V. Miskova and J. Kaspar for preparing the materials and M. Neuvirtova and J. Mrnavkova for help in the measurements." Orig. art. has: 1 figure. ¹⁸

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Solid State Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague ^{44, 55}

SUBMITTED: 06Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SQY: 004

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 ^{DP}

L 21319-66 T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6003659

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/010/0740/0746

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6

AUTHOR: Hruby, A.; Kubelik, I.; Stourac, L.

ORG: Institute of Solid State Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: Electrical conductivity and thermoelectric power of heavily doped P-type CdSb

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 10, 1965, 740-746

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, antimonide, Hall effect, Fermi statistical theory, Coulomb interaction, hole mobility, valence band, thermoelectric property

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the electrical conductivity, Hall effect, and thermoelectric power as a function of the temperature was performed in the (c) and (b) crystallographic directions on cadmium antimonide single crystals strongly doped with silver. The anisotropy of the electrical conductivity and the mobility of the holes and their mechanism of scattering on lattice vibrations and ionized acceptors are discussed. Also the density of states effective mass of holes is determined. The origin of the anisotropy of the hole mobility and the model of the CdSb valency band are considered. Graphs showing the temperature dependences of the electrical conductivity, thermoelectric power, Hall mobility of holes, and the hole effective mass are presented. Also a table showing the concentration of acceptors in different samples obtained from measurement of the Hall constant at 80K in both

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ACC NR: AP6003659

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(b) and (c) crystallographic directions is given. Measurement in the (a) crystallographic direction was not carried out because of brittleness of the material at this orientation. The thermoelectric power was analyzed by means of the general expression applicable for Fermi-Dirac statistics. The Brooks-Herring method of screened Coulomb potential was used in measuring the temperature dependence of hole mobility. The experiment showed that the valence band has two equivalent maxima on its axes of symmetry. The authors thank Prof. J. Tauc and V. Frei for advice and stimulating discussions, V. Miskova, J. Berankova and J. Kaspar for preparing CdS single crystals and M. Neuvirtova and J. Mrnavkova for help in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 6 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006/ SOV REF: 001/

Card 2/2

BUSHIN, V.; YEFREMOV, A.; STOUKOV, V., insh.

Using assembly-line methods in building large-panel
houses. Stroitel' no.12:7,10-11 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Spetsstroy (for Bushin).
2. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Montashshilstroy (for Yefremov).
3. Trast Cherepovetsmetallurgstroy, Cherepovets, Vologodskaya
oblast' (for Stoukov).
(Assembly-line methods) (Leningrad--Apartment houses)

Distr: LE2d(b) 20ys

Inversion of the type of conductivity in the semiconductor system $Zn_{1-x}Cd_xSb$. V. Karel Semina and L. J. Stour (Czechoslovakian Acad. Sci., Prague). Z. Naturforsch. 14a, 1033-4 (1959). - The sign of the thermoelec. force is changed from plus to minus in Te-doped $Zn_{1-x}Cd_xSb$ semiconductors. The Te concn. lies between 0.025 and 0.5%. A neg. thermoelec. force and weak n-type rectifier characteristics were found at room temp. in samples contg. 0.1% Te and an excess or deficiency of Sb. The thermoelec. force is decreased with decreasing temp. and inversion to pos. values was observed at -4° . P. Schottky.

3
2

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Stevenson, L. M., 13

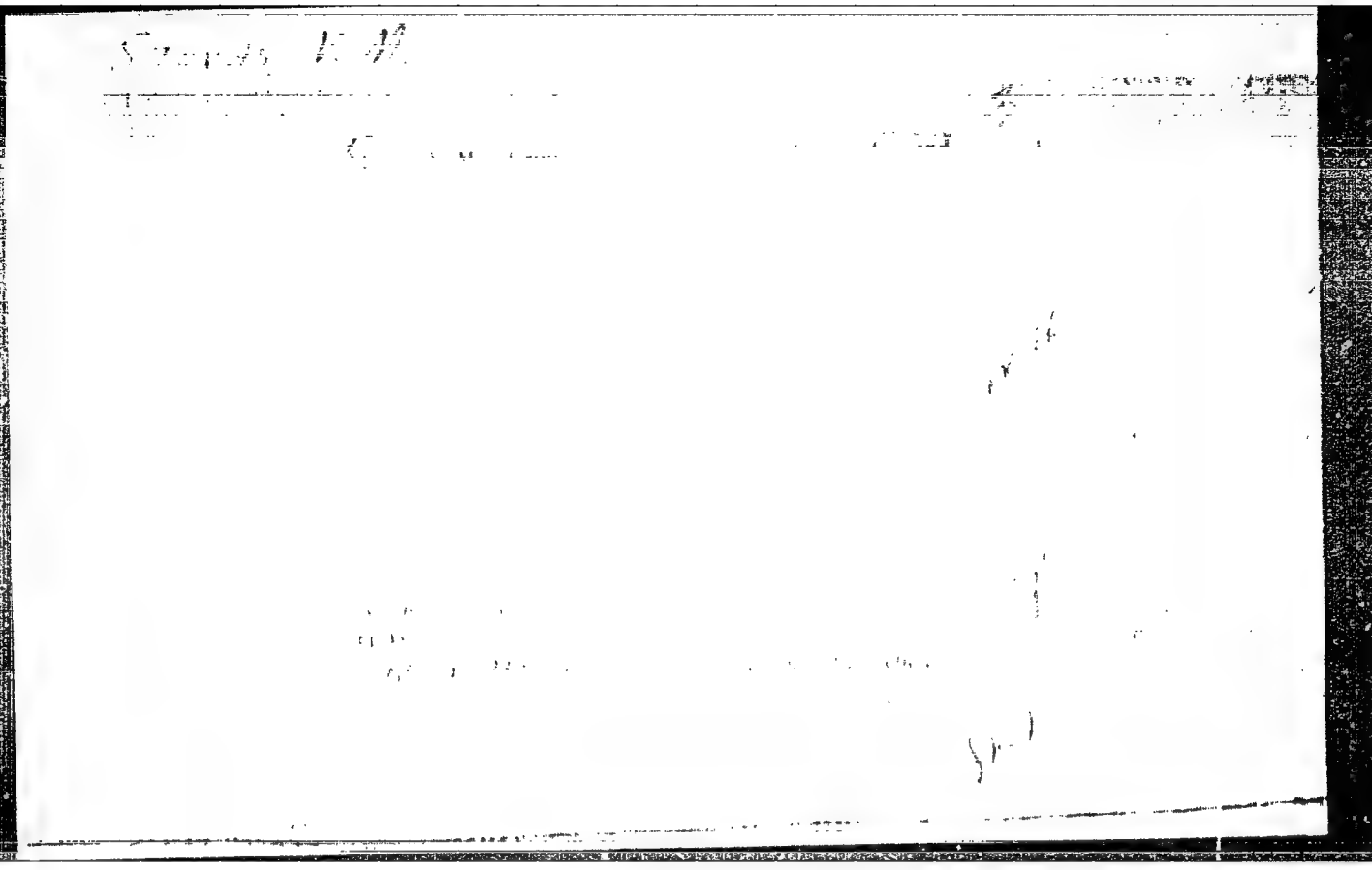
Composition of the description of Bulgaria East B.
D. Ivanov, Ch. Ivanov, and S. Stoyanova-Ivanova (1961).
Comp. rend. Acad. Sci. Bulg. Acad. Sci. (1961) 16:1-16.
(in French).--Rise out (250 g.), dissolved at 80° in 70%
EtOH, cooled, and filtered at 0°, yielded 80 g. monosperma
(II), semicryst. mass. A small portion of I put on a porous
plate gave a product m. 30-5°. Oxygenated products
were removed from I by filtration through alumina. Ten
g. of I dissolved in petr. ether was filtered through a column
of 1 cm. diam. packed with alumina to a height of 20 cm.
Two fractions were obtained: (1) 7.8 g. cryst. mass at room
temp., the 2nd a liquid which solidified in H₂O; 1.063 g. of
the solid product was chromatographed in a column 40 cm.
long and 15 mm. in diam. contg. 60 g. alumina. The
chromatogram was developed with 8 fractions of 25 cc.
each of petr. ether, one of petr. ether plus benzene, one of
benzene, one of benzene plus EtOH, and one of EtOH.
The residue of the 2nd and 3rd fraction was again chro-
matographed under the same conditions. The elution was
very sharp, 0.850 g. giving 0.807 g., m. 34.5-5.5. This
product was crystd. 3 times from EtOH and m. 37-8°,
b. 339°.

A. Hahad

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(2)

174 Jan



STOVAS, M.V.

Irregularity in the rotation of the earth as planetary-geomorphological
and geotectonic factors. Geol. zhur. 17 no.3:58-69 '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Earth--Rotation)
(Geology, Structural)

STOVAS, M.V.

Latitudinal zonality of earth seismism. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly;
geol.-geog. nauki no.3:19-29 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Seismology)

STOVAS, M.V.

Changeability in the earth's rotation and the geotectonics.
Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:447-461 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Gornyy institut im. Arseny, Dnepropetrovsk.
(Earth--Rotation) (Geology, Structural)

3(1)

AUTHOR:

Stovas, M.V.

SOV/43-59-1-12/17

TITLE:

The Potential of the Deforming Forces and its Variation Under Variation of the Rotation of the Ellipsoid (Potentsial deformiruyushchikh sil i yego izmeneniye s izmeneniyem rotatsionnogo rezhima ellipsoida)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1959, Nr 1(1), pp 119-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The potential of the deforming forces is the variable part of latitude of the potential of the centrifugal force which according to L.S. Leybenzon determines the compression of the ellipsoid. The author considers the potential of the deforming forces acting on a unit of mass which is on an ellipsoid, and he investigates the variation of the potential under rotation of the ellipsoid. Among others the author states : On the degree of latitude $\psi \pm 35^\circ$ the potential is equal to zero; for $\psi = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$ there are obtained extreme values; the deforming force F_2 is decomposed into the tangential component F_M (to the meridian) and the normal component F_N ; for $\psi = \pm 35^\circ$

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The Potential of the Deforming Forces and Its Variation Under Variation of the Rotation of the Ellipsoid SOV/43-59-1-12/17

it is $F_2 = F_M$, $F_N = 0$; for $\varphi = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$ it is $F_2 = F_N$, $F_M = 0$.

The variation of the radial deforming force in dependence on the angular velocity of the ellipsoid causes the deformation of the ellipsoid.

The author mentions Krasovski's ellipsoid.

There are 6 figures, and 7 tables.

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1957

Card 2/2

DODIN, A.Ya., inzh.; KRYUKOV, I.I., dotsent; PRONIN, A.I., inzh.;
SIRYACHENKO, K.P., inzh.; STOVAS, M.V., dotsent; NPSHTEYN, M.M.,
dotsent

Engineering and geodetic observations on deformations in transport-
and-dumping bridges. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.7:24-27 J1 '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine surveying)

DOV/21-59-5-16/25

AUTH R. Stovas, M.V.

TITLE On a Possible Cause of Periodic Formation of Planetary Fractures and Basalt Effusions

PERIODICAL Doprvidi Akademii nauk Ukraini'ko! RSR, 1959, Nr 5, pp 522-524 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief summary of a survey of literature on this subject (indicated in the literature reference block). The decrease in the period of the Earth's rotation required for fracturing the crust layer of the Earth's surface is 11 minutes, according to L.S. Leybenzon (Ref. 3), which with an increase in the length of the day by 1.6 to 2.4 seconds for every 100,000 years should give a 30-40 millionth cyclicality in the discharge of accumulated stresses in the crust layer, generating the formation of new, and revival of old planetary fractures. Such cyclic transformation of the Earth, as to the scale of geological time and repetition, as well as the planetary nature of the

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SOV/21-59-5-16/25

On a Possible Cause of Periodic Formation of Planetary Fractures and
Basalt Effusions

phenomenon, is substantiated by historical geology (Ref. 4 and 7). Planetary fractures of meridional and submeridional directions reached 2000-4000 km, and arose mainly in the equatorial zone and in high-latitude zones of both hemispheres ($\pm 62^\circ$) (Ref. 5-7). The latitudinal compression of the crust layer in the equatorial zone entailed extensions of the crust layer at high latitudes, and vice versa. A boundary line of combined deformations was located along the 35° parallel, according to Li Tsu-kuang (Ref. 4) between $30-40^\circ$ latitude. The latitudinal and sublatitudinal planetary fractures occurred mainly in the middle latitudes (Ref. 4-7) near the zone of the critical parallel $\pm 35^\circ$. There are 14 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 1 French and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining
Card 2/3 Institute)

SCV/21-59-5-16/25

On a Possible Cause of Periodic Formation of Planetary Fractures and
Basalt Effusions

PRESENTED: By V.G. Bondarchuk, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1958

Card 3/3

3 (5)

30V/21 09 06 17/27

AUTHOR: Stovas, M. V.

TITLE: Some Questions on the 35th Parallel of an Ellipsoid of Rotation

PERIODICAL: Doprvidi Akademii Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 6, pp 648-650 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents the result of a mathematical calculation of the deforming force acting on the globe at the critical (135°) parallel, stating that: 1) the potential of deforming forces there equals zero; 2) the normal deforming force likewise equals zero; 3) the tangential deforming force equals the full deforming force and is directed along a tangent in the meridian direction; 4) the change in the tangential deforming force with the change in the rotational regime of an incompressible ellipsoid does not depend on the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the chosen model and is equal to the change in the full deforming force. The potential of deforming force is expressed.

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SOV/21-59-6-17/27

Some Questions on the 35-th Parallel of an Ellipsoid of Rotation

$$u_2 = \frac{\omega^2}{6} r^2 (1 - 3 \sin^2 \varphi) = \frac{\omega^2 a^2 (1 - \alpha)^2 (1 - 3 \sin^2 \varphi)}{6 [(1 - \alpha)^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi]} \quad (1)$$

The full deforming force is represented by equation:

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{3} \omega^2 r (1 + 3 \sin^2 \varphi)^{1/2}, \quad (2)$$

where " ω " is angular rotation speed, " r " is radius of ellipsoid vector, " φ " is the geocentric latitude and " α " is the polar pressure. The final equation, arrived at after a series of calculations, is expressed for the 35-th parallel in the following form:

$$\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial \omega} = \frac{2}{3} \omega r (1 + 3 \sin^2 \varphi)^{1/2}. \quad (12)$$

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There is 1 diagram.

SOV/21-59-6-17/27

Some Questions on the 35-th Parallel of an Ellipsoid of Rotation

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining
Institute)

PRESENTED: By V. E. Bondarchuk (V.O. Bondarchuk) Member, AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: Januar 3, 1959

Card 4/5

44(1)

AUTHOR:

Stovus, M. V.

SOV/43-52-13-12/16

TITLE:

Deformations of the Ellipsoid Parameters by Variation of Ellipticity (Critical Parallels)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1959, Nr 13(3), pp 121-136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author considers an ellipsoid of revolution of an incompressible matter rotating with a variable rotative speed. The variation of the rotative speed implies a variation of the potential of the deforming forces and consequently the variation of the ellipticity. The author investigates the variation of the principal constants of the ellipsoid (radius of the parallel circuit, local vector, mean radius of curvature, arc length of the meridian, area of a zonal strip etc.) in dependence of the ellipticity. The author proves the existence of seven critical parallels ($\varphi \approx 0, \pm 20^\circ, \pm 35^\circ, \pm 48^\circ, \pm 52^\circ, \pm 65^\circ, \pm 90^\circ$). These characterize the concomitant deformations. The main role plays the parallel $\pm 35^\circ$, here appears a change of signs of the

Card 1/2

Deformations of the Ellipsoid Parameters by
Variation of Ellipticity (Critical Parallels)

SOV/43-59-13-12/16

deformations. Several tables contain the numerical values of the investigated variations for the earth. The author mentions Krasovskiy.

There are 7 tables, 6 figures, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1957

Card 2/2

STOVAS, M.V.

Solar activity and critical parallels. Mezhdunar. geofiz. god
[Kiev] no.2:105-111 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute.
(Sun)

STOVAS, M.V.

Displacement of a point on the surface of a deformed uniform incompressible ellipsoid of rotation with a change in compression. Dop. AN URS (no.8:1070-1073 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G. Gondarchukom.

(Ellipsoid)

STOVAS, M.V.

Some regularities in the geographical distribution of platforms and
folds. Geol. zhur. 20 no. 4:54-~~61~~. '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Geology, Structural)

3. 9000 (1041, 1327 only)
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24665

S/020/60/135/001/019/030
B006/B056

AUTHOR: Stovas, M. V.

TITLE: The Problem of the Formation of Planetary Deep Faults in the Earth Crust

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR. 1960. Vol. 131, No. 1, pp. 69-72

TEXT: The present paper investigates the main tension distribution in a spherical layer for four different models of this layer. Such a layer is characterized by the inner radius R_0 , the outer radius R_1 , the Poisson number m , the modulus of shearing G , and the quantities K and t . The following assumptions are made for the model:

Model A: $R_1 - R_0 = 64$ km, $K=100$, $t=0.2$, $m=3.7$, $G=2 \cdot 10^{11}$ dyn/cm²;
Model B: $R_1 - R_0 = 127$ km, $K=50$, $t=0.2$, $m=3.7$, $G=4.5 \cdot 10^{11}$ dyn/cm²;
Model C: $R_1 - R_0 = 640$ km, $K=10$, $t=0.2$, $m=3.7$, $G=7 \cdot 10^{11}$ dyn/cm²;
Model D: $R_1 - R_0 = 2900$ km, $K=2.2$, $t=0.2$, $m=3.7$, $G=2 \cdot 10^{12}$ dyn/cm².

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PL465

The Problem of the Formation of Planetary
Deep Faults in the Earth Crust

S/020/40/135/001/018/C10
R006/R056

The distributions of the main tensions σ_1 , σ_2 , and σ_3 are investigated. Figs. 1 and 3 show the patterns of the distribution of σ_1 and σ_3 according to breadth and depth of the models D and C respectively. Fig. 2 shows the breadth-distribution of σ_2 in the meridian plane. All models have in common that the main tensions undergo a change of sign at 35°C . The effect of an increase (and a decrease) of the polar compression of the globe upon the tension distributions is discussed. P. F. Pankovich is mentioned. There are 3 figures. X

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema
(Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute imeni Artema)

PRESENTED: August 19, 1960, by V. V. Shuleykin, Academician

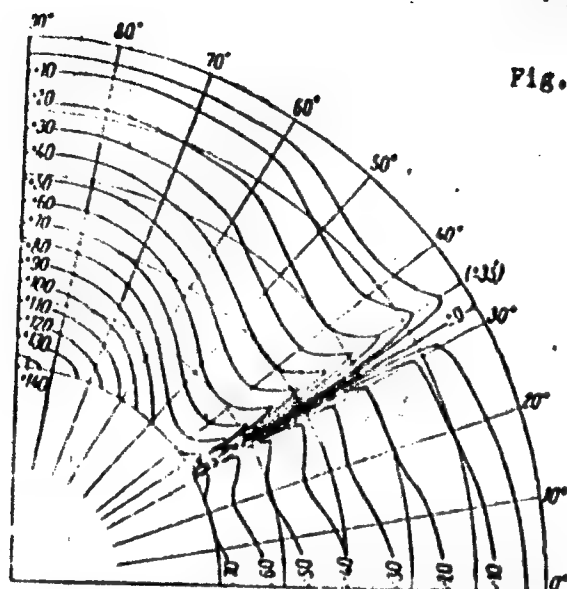
SUBMITTED: August 17, 1960

Card 2/3

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B006/B056

Fig. 3



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STOVAS, M. V.

Doc Tech Sci - (diss) "Experience in mathematical analysis of tectonic processes caused by changes in the Earth's figure." Leningrad, 1961. 37 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Institute imeni G. V. Plekhanov); 150 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 36-37 (17 entries); (KL, 7-61 sup, 230)

STOVAS, M.V.

Latitudinal boundaries of the bands of Jupiter. *Mezhdunar.geofiz.*
god no.3:65-70 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Jupiter (Planet))

S/169/61/000/009/009/056
D228/D004

AUTHOR: Stovas, M. V.

TITLE: The significance of the irregularity of the earth's rotation in the formation of planetary abyssal fractures in the crust

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 12, abstract 9A90 (Geologichnyy zh., v. 21, no. 2, 1961, 13-24)

TEXT: On the change of polar contraction, a strain ellipsoid—with semiaxes σ_1 , σ_2 , and σ_3 —and also the change in three-dimensional contraction— Δ —arise at any point of the spherical crustal layer. This evidently produces not only latitudinal meridional fractures and folding, but also disjunctive diagonal stresses—to which the block character of the crust's structure contributes. The hypotheses of gravitational differentiation, radioactive heat and others cannot explain the patterns which are outlined in the chief forms of the world's relief and in its

Card 1/2

The significance of...

S/169/61/000/009/009/056
D228/D304

geographically-correct planetary formations. All this has impelled some tectonicists to seek the mechanism of the crustal layer's movement in the irregularity of the earth's rotation. Many Soviet researchers have written about the latitudino-meridional direction of planetary folding and abyssal fractures, and also about their connection with the earth's rotation. Most researchers recognize that abyssal fractures, and also deep and surface folding, are the consequence of the geographically-directed planetary compression and stretching of the crustal layer throughout the whole geologic history of the earth. It would be more correct to explain tectonic movements, not by one particular hypothesis (while rejecting all the others, since there are, probably, very many forces acting in the crustal layer), nor by the arbitrarily permissible compression and stretching, but by the conjugate deformation of the terrestrial ellipsoid in connection with the irregular axial rotation of the earth in time.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KRYUKOV, I.I., dotsent; SIRYACHENKO, K.P., inzh.; STOVAS, M.V., dotsent

Using an engineering geodetic method to determine deformation
of transporter bridges. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 5
no.2:82-85 '62. (MIA 15:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy
instituta imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy geodezii.
(Transporter bridges)

STOVAS, M.V.; USENKO, D.N.

Briefly about the forces of gravity and inertia of our
planet. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.11:101-102 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Gravitation)

ACCESSION NR: AT4032216

8/3089/63/000/005/0085/0092

AUTHOR: Nesterenko, P. G. (Deceased); Stovas, M. V.

TITLE: Change in the gravitational field as one of the causes of terrestrial seismicity

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizika i astronomiya; informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 5, 1963, 85-92

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, gravity field, seismicity, earthquake prediction

ABSTRACT: Seismicity and volcanic eruptions have long been considered to be unrelated to cosmic phenomena. This geocentric point of view possibly explains why so little progress has been made in earthquake prediction. This is true although the relationship between earthquakes and cosmic factors was clearly demonstrated by A. Perrey in France during the past century. This article fully discusses his extraordinary papers on this subject (Comptes Rendus des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences, v. XXXVI, N 12, 1853; LXXXI, N 16, 1875). On the basis of statistical data for 125 years he demonstrated that the frequency of earthquakes is related to lunar phases, the distance of the moon from the earth and its culminations, that earthquakes are more frequent at syzygies than at quadratures and more fre-

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4032216

quent at perigee than at apogee. Despite this evidence, Perrey's findings fell into obscurity. The foreign literature on this subject is reviewed, for example, in 1958 the Italian geophysicist G. Imbo published data showing that the eruptions of Vesuvius during 1913-1944 were induced by lunar tides in the earth's crust. The Russian literature on this subject is reviewed; G. P. Tamrazyan rediscovered Perrey's first two laws on the basis of Soviet data although he was unfamiliar with Perrey's studies. Tamrazyan, using data for a large number of regions in the USSR, repeatedly confirmed Perrey's findings. The year 1960 was a time of high seismicity with severe earthquakes in Morocco, Iran, Chile, Albania and Assam, all which can be related to cosmic conditions. Perrey's first two laws therefore have been confirmed on the basis of abundant evidence. The article concludes with a discussion of the controversial concept of critical parallels. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

CHAI, A.I., inst.; KURUK, I.I., docent; SERGUSEV, K.I., inst.;
SICVAS, M.V., docent

New method of determining corrections for bends in the metal construction of transporter bridges. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur.
6 no. 1987-90 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znamenii gornyy institut imeni Artana. Rekomendovana kafedroy geodezii Dnepropetrovskogo instituta.

(Transporter bridges)

STOVAS, M.V.

Recent young tectonic high in the coastal part of the White
and Barents Seas. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1415-1417 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema. Predstavleno
akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

STOVAS, M.V.

Planetary character of crustal vertical movements. Geol. zhur.
24, no.2:18-31 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410020-9

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the project. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410020-9"

Shcherba, N.Y.

Character of recent vertical movements in North America.
Geofiz. i astron. no.8:56-61 1965.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

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TITLE: Recent ascending movement of the ocean level in the equatorial zone

SOURCE: AN USSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 9, 1966. Geofizika i astronomiya, 73-79

TOPIC TAGS: ocean property, ocean floor topography, submarine relief / *Coastal*

ABSTRACT: There is a great deal of evidence of submersion of the land in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Reef-building, which requires prolonged sinking, is found throughout these regions. Submarine canyons on the shores of Africa are thought to be due to subaerial erosion. There are records in chronological history of the submergence of Ceylon, and submerged villages or forests are visible in places. Studies of submergence on the east coast of North America gave the average subsistence rate from 1930 to 1945 as 5 to 7 mm/year, reaching 15 mm/year as a maximum. Carbon-14 dating of submerged plant material gave an average rate of 0.8 to 1.6 mm/year in New England. The California Islands are believed to be the tops of submerged ridges. Additional evidence of submergence is a field of positive gravity anomalies in the basins of the East and West Indies, the Sea of Band,

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the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Cuban Sea. Relative submergence can be shown by observations of sea levels in the equatorial zone, where there is a tendency toward general raising of the sea level. The results of this investigation are shown in the accompanying table.

Station	Years	Apparent increase in level, cm	Speed of increase in level, mm/yr	
			Apparent	From Level- ling
Panama. Panama Canal Zone. Pacific Ocean	1909-1961	+5.978	+2.3	+2.65
Cristobal. Panama Canal Zone. Atlantic Ocean	1909-1961	+2.958	+1.1	+0.91
Islands of Paos. Gulf of Panama. Pacific Ocean	1950-1960	+2.990	+5.0	+5.68
Santigena. Colombia. Caribbean Sea	1949-1960	+3.202	+5.3	+4.76
Puerto Cortes. Honduras. Caribbean Sea	1948-1960	+7.229	+10.3	+11.16

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Site	Years	Apparent increase in level, cm	Speed of increase in level, cm/yr	
			Apparent	From Level- ing
Port au Prince, Haiti.	1950-1960	+5.151	+10.3	--
San Juan, Puerto Rico				
Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	1950-1959	+5.405	+12.8	--
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	1944-1960	+2.349	+2.6	--
Progreso, Mexico. Gulf of Mexico	1952-1961	+1.464	+2.9	--
Tampico, Mexico. Gulf of Mexico	1952-1960	+1.983	+4.0	--
Vera Cruz, Mexico. Gulf of Mexico	1953-1961	+2.836	+5.7	--
Coahuacalcos, Mexico. Gulf of Mexico	1952-1959	+0.488	+1.2	--
La Union, Salvador. Pacific Ocean	1948-1960	+4.606	+7.7	+5.85
San Diego, Pacific Ocean	1927-1960	+3.202	+1.9	+2.40
Bermuda Islands, Georgia	1933-1959	+7.777	+6.0	+8.14
Puntarenas, Pacific Ocean	1942-1960	+11.560	+11.6	+12.17

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Eschaventura. Pacific Ocean	1941-1960	+1.281	+1.6	+1.42
La Libertad. Ecuador. Pacific Ocean	1950-1960	+2.959	+4.9	+4.35
Talara. Peru. Pacific Ocean	1942-1960	+1.677	+1.7	+1.54
Tarapaca. Peru. Pacific Ocean	1942-1955	-1.281	-1.8	-1.87
Salvador. Brazil	1949-1960	+1.892	+3.2	+2.93
Ilheuseta. Brazil	1949-1960	+1.159	+1.9	+2.43
Recife. Brazil	1949-1960	-2.44	-4.1	-4.01
Belém. Brazil	1949-1960	+0.671	+1.1	+0.92
Fortaleza. Brazil	1949-1957	+7.625	+15.3	--
Takoradi. Ghana. Gulf of Guinea	1930-1961	+4.00	+2.5	+2.53
Karachi. Pakistan. Arabian Sea	1958-1964			
	1894-1920	+1.86	+0.7	+0.78
Bombay (Apollo-Bandar). Arabian Sea. India	1878-1961	+5.80	+1.4	+1.31
Madras. Bay of Bengal	1830-1960	+3.477	+1.9	+1.57
Knurdapuri. Bay of Bengal	1892-1920	-8.72	-4.4	-4.53

Station	Years	Apparent increase in level, cm	Speed of increase in level, mm/yr	
			Apparent	From Level- ling
Port Blair, Bay of Bengal	1948-1961	+1.89	+3.2	+0.75
Calcutta, Bay of Bengal	1932-1961	+1.189	+0.9	--
Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal	1987-1985	+14.03	+0.5	--
	1937-1942	+19.31	+1.0	--
	1945-1956	+33.34	+0.9	--
Port Blair, Andaman Islands.				
Indian Ocean	1880-1920	+3.752	+1.3	+1.8
Rangoon, Burma	1880-1960	+3.29	+0.80	+0.13
Bangkok, Gulf of Siam	1940-1956	+1.50	+1.8	+2.57
Po-Chang, Thailand	1940-1956	+0.47	+0.5	+0.05
Manila, Philippine Islands				
South China Sea	1901-1910	+4.48	+2.4	--
	1926-1938	+1.58	+1.4	--
	1948-1958	+6.07	+2.2	--
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	1905-1936	+2.531	+1.6	+1.83
Aden	1880-1933	+0.18	+0.06	-0.06
	1937-1959	+0.52	+0.5	--

SUB CODE: 03/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 020/

OTH REF: 013

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AP6029096

SOURCE CODE: UR/0116/66/000/006/0047/0049

AUTHOR: Shukhov, V. Yu. (Engineer); Stovba, L. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Using electronic computers for designing metal-cutting operations in multitool machining

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 6, 1966, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: metal machining, electronic computer, special purpose computer

ABSTRACT: The shortcomings of linear mathematical models and methods of linear programming are discussed. A new method that obviates these shortcomings was developed in the Rostov Institute of Farming Machinery and the Rostov University. The new "cyclic correction" method includes techniques formerly used for approximately finding the optimal set of machines; a share of the

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UDC: 681.142.353

ACC NR: AP0021976

operation cost, which depends on metal-cutting conditions, is adopted as an optimality criterion. An analytical expression of the target function (given in the article) is obtained by: productivity, permissible torque, tool strength, machine-part strength, machine ratings, machine kinematics. A source plan of machining (step-by-step) created by the above method which, among other things, eliminates the errors due to preliminary estimation of set-up tool endurance. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

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Stained liquid medium with a small quantity of glycose for the diagnosis of enteric bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:36-37
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1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (rav. prof. G.P.Kalina) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. dotsent N.B.Man'kovskiy).

(CULTURE MEDIA,
for enteric bact.)
(BACTERIA,
enteric, culture media)

STOVBUN, V.I.

Nature of enterococcus. Mikrobiol.shur. 18 no.1:41-46 '56.(MLBA 9:7)

1. Z Chernivets'kogo medichnogo institutu ta Chernivets'kol
mis'kol sanitarno-epidemiologichnoi stantsii.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

STOVRUN, P.I.; GAZUNTERMAN, P.I.

Etiology of otocantritis in dysentery in infants. Vest.oto-rin.
18 no.4:63-65 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz 1-y oblastnoy detskoy bol'nitsy i bakteriologicheskogo
otdela Chernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(DYSENTERY, in infant and child,
with otocantritis (Rus))
(OTITIS, in infant and child,
otocantritis in dysentery (Rus))
(MASTOID diseases,
otocantritis in dysentery in inf. (Rus))